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DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and other records  
for 1957.

R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*



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# DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,  
Byland Lodge,  
Durham.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1957.

The vital statistics, as indices of the state of the public health, continue to be favourable and in particular it is pleasing to be able to record another fall in the infant mortality rate, which for the second year in succession is below that for England and Wales. For the first time in this Report figures are given for the perinatal mortality rate (although in the past reference has been made to this aspect of infant mortality) and it will be noted that this rate, too, is lower than that for England and Wales in the year under review.

Regarding notifiable infectious disease the most remarkable feature is the epidemic of measles with notifications being double the previous highest number. That only one death occurred is striking evidence of the present mild character of the disease, associated with the efficacy of modern methods of treatment, and associated, too, probably, with the improved living conditions and general state of health and nutrition of children.

The further fall in new cases of tuberculosis notified, this year considerable, is gratifying. The figures are now low but reference to the experience over the past ten years shows, unfortunately, that they tend to fluctuate somewhat.

Reference is made to the availability and use of prophylactic inoculations in respect of four diseases, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis. It is to be hoped that parents, in the interest of their children's health, will come to make fuller use of the protective measures available.

An example of the practical value of the good co-operation which exists with other interests is provided by the report on the domiciliary laundry service for elderly sick people which commenced during the year.

I am glad to have this further opportunity of acknowledging gratefully your support and encouragement, and to be able to thank again the staff of the Department for their unfailing help throughout the year and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation. I am particularly indebted in this respect to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. C. Taylor, who has been concerned with so much of the work dealt with in this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. GORDON DRUMMOND,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	34,057
Population (Registrar General's mid-year Home population)	...	...	...	...	...	34,110
Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1957 )...	...	...	...	...	...	10,583
Rateable value (December 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	£247,189
Estimated product of a penny rate for the year ending 31st March, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	£890
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors—						
Births	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.27

*Live Births :*

	Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate
Legitimate	... 601	318	283	
Illegitimate	... 9	5	4	
<hr/>				
Total ...	... 610	323	287	17.9 (adjusted 17.5) per 1,000 population

*Still Births :*

Legitimate	... 14	5	9	
Illegitimate	... 1	—	1	
<hr/>				
	15	5	10	{ 0.4 per 1,000 pop. 24.0 per 1,000 live and still births.
<hr/>				

*Deaths :*

(All causes)	... 349	202	147	10.2 (adjusted 13.0) per 1,000 population
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*Infant Mortality :* (Deaths of children under 1 year of age).

Legitimate	... 10	7	3	
Illegitimate	... 2	2	—	
<hr/>				
	12	9	3	19.7 per 1,000 live births.
<hr/>				

*Perinatal Mortality :* (Stillbirths and deaths of children under 1 week of age).

22	11	11	35.2 per 1,000 live and still births.
----	----	----	--

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	68
Deaths from Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	...	...	5

## Section A—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

### (1) Natural and Social Conditions.

*Area.* 34,057 Acres. The District is composed of eighteen parishes surrounding for the most part the City of Durham and the Urban District of Brandon and Byshottles. It borders also with Lanchester, Chester-le-Street, Easington and Sedgefield Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Hetton, Spennymoor and Crook and Willington.

*Industries.* Mainly Coal Mining and Agriculture.

*Population.* The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 34,110, an increase of 90 from 1956.

*Inhabited Houses.* According to the Rate Books the number of inhabited houses in the District is 10,583.

### (2) Vital Statistics.

Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors.

Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27

These figures are a means of adjusting the rates for births and deaths, so that the population of the District is directly comparable with the population of England and Wales as a whole, in so far as distribution by age and sex is concerned. The adjusted rates are those to be compared with the rates for England and Wales and with the similarly adjusted rates for other areas.

*Births.* During the year 610 births were registered (an increase of 20 from the previous year). Of these births 323 were males and 287 females, 9 were illegitimate.

The birth rate (adjusted) of 17.5 is higher than the rate for 1956 (17.0).

Table I shows the comparison of the Live and Still Birth Rates with those for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of Durham, and Table II the figures over the past 10 years in comparison with those for England and Wales and County Durham over the same period.

*Deaths.* 349 deaths were registered during the year, 202 males and 147 females. The number for 1956 was 352. The death-rate (adjusted) of 13.0 is practically the same as that for the previous year (13.04). The rate for England and Wales is 11.5 (Tables I & II).

The Individual causes of death are shown in Table III.



Diseases of the Heart and Circulation accounted for 120 deaths registered which is equal to 34% of all deaths. Last year the figure was 37%.

Deaths from Cancer numbered 68 which is equal to 19% of all deaths. This is compared with 21% for 1956. The death rate for Cancer is 1.99 per 1,000 population, the figure for England and Wales being 2.09.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 4 deaths, compared with 6 for the previous year. One death from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was registered.

### 3. Infant Mortality.

*Infant Mortality*—(Deaths of children under 1 year of age).  
(Tables I, II and IV).

The rate for 1957 is 19.7 per 1,000 live births and is the lowest ever recorded in this District. The previous lowest rates were in 1956 and 1955 with rates of 22.0 and 25.5 respectively. As in 1956 the rate for this District is lower than that for England and Wales, which was this year 23.3.

Twelve children died before reaching the age of one year, 7 of whom were less than one week old, 4 of whom died from prematurity. 2 died aged one week, and 2 aged 2 months, whilst the remaining one died aged 9 months.

The actual numbers of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the past 10 years are :—

1948	...	39	1953	...	24
1949	...	30	1954	...	18
1950	...	16	1955	...	14
1951	...	28	1956	...	13
1952	...	21	1957	...	12

These numbers should be read in conjunction with the rates given in Table II and should be borne in mind in assessing the change in the rate over the years.

Too great significance should not be attached to a single rate owing to the comparatively small number of deaths each year.

### 4. Neonatal Mortality (Deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life).

There were 9 deaths of children under one month of age which is equal to a rate of 14.8 per 1,000 live births. There were 9 deaths in 1956 with a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales is 16.5.

**5. Perinatal Mortality.** (Still births and children who died in the first week of life).

In 1957 there were 15 still births and 7 deaths of children under 1 week old, which gives a rate of 35.2 per 1,000 live and still births. Last year the rate was 41.1.

The perinatal mortality rate—the combined still births and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births—is shown in the following table, along with the infant mortality rate after the first week per 1,000 births, covering a period of 10 years and with also the rates for England and Wales and Durham County :—

		Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.			Infant Mortality Rate—1/52—12/12 per 1,000 live births.		
		<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>Durham</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Durham</i>
		<i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>&amp; Wales</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>&amp; Wales</i>	<i>C.C.</i>
1948	...	55.8	38.5	44.2	37.7	18.8	27.3
1949	...	46.8	38.0	43.6	35.0	17.0	25.8
1950	...	48.8	37.7	42.6	17.5	14.7	22.7
1951	...	38.1	38.1	45.0	27.0	14.3	21.6
1952	...	47.4	37.5	41.6	19.2	12.4	16.1
1953	...	43.4	37.0	39.8	18.1	12.2	14.2
1954	...	40.5	38.1	42.6	13.3	10.5	12.6
1955	...	40.9	37.6	42.0	5.4	10.3	13.1
1956	...	41.1	36.8	40.1	6.8	9.5	11.3
1957	...	35.2	36.2	39.8	8.2	9.0	11.9

**6. Maternal Mortality.**

There were no maternal deaths during the year. (3 in 1956).

TABLE I.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1957.

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham C.C.	160 G towns.	160 S. towns
		Rates per 1,000 P		opulation.	
BIRTHS.					
Live .. .. .	17.5	16.1	18.4	16.1	16.0
Still (per 1,000 live and Still births) .. .. .	24.0	22.5	25.3	22.5	23.2
DEATHS.					
All causes (excluding still births) .. .. .	13.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4
Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus .. .. .	0.23	0.43	0.34	0.50	0.40
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	0.00	0.001	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.10
Influenza .. .. .	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	0.01	0.002	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.67	0.52	0.58	0.57	0.47
Coronary disease—angina pectoris .. .. .	1.75	1.70	1.82	1.72	1.72
		Rates per 1,000 li		ve births.	
DEATHS.					
All causes under 1 year of age .. .. .	19.67	23.1	27.08	23.46	23.5
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	—	0.49	0.64		

Only 6 Diphtheria deaths in whole of England and Wales.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT FOR 1957 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.      COMPARATIVE TABLE  
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AND WITH DURHAM COUNTY FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 population.			Death Rate per 1,000 population.			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Durham R.D.C.	England & Wales.	Durham C.C.	Durham R.D.C.	England & Wales.	Durham C.C.	Durham R.D.C.	England & Wales.	Durham C.C.
1947	21.5	20.5	22.2	11.3	12.0	12.1	43.5	41	50
1948	18.0	17.9	20.0	9.8	10.8	11.1	64.4	34	37
1949	17.7	16.7	18.7	11.7	11.7	11.5	50.0	32	44
1950	15.2	15.8	17.8	10.6	11.6	11.8	31.1	29.8	40
1951	17.6	15.5	17.6	11.8	12.5	12.4	47.3	29.6	42
1952	17.3	15.3	17.3	13.0	11.3	10.9	36.7	27.6	33
1953	18.2	15.5	17.7	11.2	11.4	11.0	39.5	26.8	31
1954	16.9	15.2	17.3	13.3	11.3	11.5	29.9	25.5	31
1955	15.9	15.0	17.2	13.1	11.7	11.2	25.5	24.9	32
1956	17.0	15.6	17.8	13.0	11.7	11.3	22.0	23.8	27
Mean for 10 years 1947-56	17.5	16.3	18.4	11.9	11.6	11.5	39.0	29.5	37
1957	17.5	16.1	18.4	13.0	11.5	11.3	19.7	23.1	27



TABLE III.

## INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..	4	—	4
Tuberculosis—Other ... ..	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus ... ..	6	2	8
Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm of uterus ...	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	29	11	40
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—	1
Diabetes ... ..	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	22	28	50
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	36	24	60
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	6	10
Other heart disease ... ..	20	18	38
Other circulatory disease ... ..	6	6	12
Influenza... ..	4	3	7
Pneumonia ... ..	12	11	23
Bronchitis ... ..	12	5	17
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	16	14	30
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	1	3
All other accidents ... ..	10	—	10
Suicide ... ..	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Total (all causes) ...	202	147	349



TABLE IV.  
INFANT MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1957.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total.
Prematurity ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Asphyxia ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Failure	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho- Pneumonia ..	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Suffocation (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	7	2	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	12

## Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### 1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of  
Health ... .. R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B.  
D.P.H.

*Also* Medical Officer of Health—City of  
Durham, Urban District of  
Brandon and Byshottles. Assist-  
ant County Medical Officer,  
County Durham.

Chief Public Health  
Inspector ... .. A. C. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I..

Public Health Inspectors W. C. BREWER, M.R.S.H.,  
Dip.P.H.H.  
A. R. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I.,  
M.R.S.H.

The Public Health Inspectors possess the Diploma of the  
Royal Institute of Public Health and the Certificate for the  
Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Rodent Officer ... .. Mr. J. BRADLEY.

Health Office.

Chief Clerk ... .. Mr. A. WILSON.

Clerk Typist ... .. Miss T. MALCOLM.

### 2. Laboratory Services.

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Department of Pathology.
- (ii) Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Westgate  
Road, Newcastle.
- (iii) County Analyst, Shire Hall, Durham.

### 3. General Medical Services.

Durham County Executive Council, 20, New Elvet, Durham.

Fourteen medical practitioners in general practice in the  
District reside within it, and an approximately equal number,  
living elsewhere, have part of their practices within it.

### 4. Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

Headquarters : Benfield Road, Newcastle, 6.

Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital,  
Durham.

*(a) General.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) County Hospital, Durham.
- (iii) Crossgate Hospital, Durham (Long Stay).

*(b) Maternity.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital.
- (ii) Croxdale Maternity Hospital (closed May 1957).

*(c) Infectious.*

- (i) Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital.
- (ii) Langley Park Isolation Hospital (Smallpox).

*(d) Tuberculosis.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
- (iii) Chest Clinic, Earl's House Hospital, Durham.
- (iv) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, Havlock Hospital Sunderland.

*(e) Mental.*

- (i) Winterton Hospital, Sedgfield.
- (ii) Aycliffe Hospital.
- (iii) Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.
- (iv) Earl's House Hospital, Durham.
- (v) Crossgate Hospital, Durham.

*(f) Pre-Convalescent.*

Brandon Hospital

*(g) Venereal Disease Clinic.*

County Hospital, Durham.

**5. Health Services Provided by Durham County Council.***(a) School Health Service.*

There are 31 schools in the District and 2 Central Kitchens of the School Meals Service.

*(b) Ambulance Service.*

In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given).

The Ambulance Control is situated at County Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor (but the Parish of Rainton is served from Wheatley Hill Control).

(c) *Health Visiting.*

There are three Health Visitors and the Student Health Visitors cover a further two areas.

(d) *Home Nursing.*

Ten Nurses are engaged in this work.

(e) *Domiciliary Midwifery.*

Nine Midwives reside and practise in the District and a further five practise who reside outside it.

(f) *Domestic Help.*

Domestic Help is provided for households where it is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age.

(g) *Vaccination and Immunisation.*

(h) *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

(i) *Child Welfare Centres—*

Belmont—Kepier Crescent (commenced September 1957).

Coxhoe—Social and Literary Institute.

Durham—14, Old Elvet.

Sherburn Hill—Miners' Welfare Hall.

(ii) *Artificial Sunlight Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iii) *Birth Control Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iv) *Post Natal Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(i) *Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.*

Under this Section nursing equipment can be provided for sick persons and invalid chairs are available.



(j) Welfare Services.

Residential accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Services are also provided for Blind Persons and other Handicapped Persons.

(k) Mental Health.

**6. National Assistance Acts 1948 and 1951.**

No action was taken during the year involving Section 47 relating to removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention.

**7. Domiciliary Laundry Service for Old People.**

This is a service, operated by the Hospital Authority and the British Red Cross Society, which was commenced during the year (in May) with the aim of helping elderly sick people in the area. It was felt that in many cases, old people who were ill had their admission to hospital expedited, or their discharge from hospital delayed, because of adverse home conditions, or because of the burden of nursing them at home. Especially in cases of incontinence one of the heaviest tasks in home care is that of the patient's laundry.

Briefly the scheme operates as follows. The articles are collected from the households concerned twice weekly by the British Red Cross Society Ambulance and conveyed to Crossgate Hospital Laundry. When laundered they are returned similarly when another batch is being collected. The Home Helps co-operate (where they are in attendance) by helping to prepare the articles for collection and where necessary "rough sluicing" them.

Those eligible are old people who are ill or disabled. The inclusion of any case is decided by a member of the Hospital Staff and the Medical Officer of Health acting in conjunction and the patient's family doctor is consulted. No charge is made. Articles dealt with are defined as "bed-linen and sleeping attire", but these terms are given a fairly wide interpretation.

It was thought that the number of households to be dealt with at any one time would be small, and this has been proved correct in practice. However an upper limit of ten was set. To begin with there were four and this number rose to seven by the end of the year, two single women, four aged couples and one family where the husband is bedridden and the only daughter crippled.

They were situated in Durham City and in Durham Rural District. The Mileage covered on each day of operation was about 25, the round taking about 2 hours.



Recommendations for inclusion come usually from the family doctor, hospital Almoner or Domestic Help Organiser.

The success of such a scheme is difficult to measure. It is thought to have saved hospital beds, although to what extent cannot be estimated. It is known that in one household Home Help could be discontinued once the laundry was being dealt with and in another two would have been required if it had not been for the laundry service. Certainly the recipients were most grateful and in some cases recognised the part it played in enabling them to continue to live at home. There is no doubt about its success as an exercise in co-operation, all the members of the Hospital Authority who were involved, and of the British Red Cross Society have sought to ensure that any difficulty which arose would be overcome and every assistance required has been given by the family doctors. The Home Help Service has, of course, been closely concerned and helped throughout.

### Section C.—1. Water Supply.

The Durham County Water Board provided a piped water supply of good quality to most of the District, the properties served being connected directly to the public water mains, there being no stand-pipes.

Other supplies throughout the District are :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Supply.</i>	<i>Source.</i>
Brancepeth	... (i) Brancepeth Village	Spring. Filtered and stored, piped. (Water Board supply available as alternative).
	(ii) Wooley Close Farm South Brandon Farm	Well. Pumped, chlorinated stored.
	Brawn's Den Farm. Weather Hill Farm.	
Framwellgate Moor	(i) Frankland Farm	Spring. Hydraulic ram, piped.
	(ii) Frankland Park Farm.	Spring, collected to tank.
Pittington	... Hillside Farm.	Reservoir, piped.
Witton Gilbert	... (i) Cote Hill. Fell Houses.	Spring.
	(ii) Laverick Hall.	Spring.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Supply.</i>	<i>Source.</i>
Cassop ... ..	Heather Lad Inn	Spring.
Kelloe ... ..	(i) Southern Law Farm	Colliery Supply,
	(ii) Kelloe Law Farm.	piped.
Shadforth ... ..	Hare Hill Farm.	Colliery supply, pumped and piped.

### *Water Samples.*

Table V shows the number of water samples taken during the year, classified according to the results of examination.

### Unsatisfactory and Suspicious Samples :—

Brancepeth Parish Old Post Office.	Estate Supply.	Subsequent samples highly satisfactory.
Estate Office House.	do.	do.
Quarry Hill Cottages.	Spring.	Tenants advised to boil.
Reservoir and Filter Bed.	D.C.W.B.	After reservoir was cleansed further samples were taken which proved highly satisfactory.
Framwellgate Moor Parish.		
Frankland Farm.	Spring, pumped and piped.	Occupants advised to boil water : Negotiations in progress to obtain piped supply from D.C.W.B. Mains.
Frankland Park Farm.	Spring : collected in well.	do.
Witton Gilbert Parish.		
Cote Hill.	Spring.	Occupants advised to boil water.
West Rainton Parish.	Spring, piped.	Now connected to D.C.W.B. Mains supply.

## 2. Sewerage.

The following details have been kindly supplied by the Surveyor, Mr. K. G. Miller.

### (a) *Coxhoe and Bowburn Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

Following a visit by the Consultants and the Surveyor to the Ministry, it was intimated that approval will be given to Stage I of the Scheme, i.e. extension to Bowburn Sewage Disposal Works and Sewerage system to cater for the new development.

An informal inquiry was held on 13th February, 1951, and the estimated cost of the scheme is £137,700.

(b) *Belmont Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

A Scheme was prepared and submitted to the Council in February, 1956, the estimated cost of the improvements being £84,600. At the request of the Minister the scheme was advertised in the local Press on 6th December, 1957.

### **3. Atmospheric Pollution.**

The only specific complaint received during the year related to the wind dispersal of the finely divided dust extracted from the Dolomite works at Coxhoe, during its disposal. The problem is a technical one and although attempts were made to find a solution these were not successful.

This is particularly unfortunate in view of the success of the other measures, outlined in my report for 1956, taken to combat the dust nuisance. These have been very successful, the serious atmospheric pollution problem has been resolved, and it is to be hoped that some solution will soon be found to this much less severe matter, which is, nevertheless, obviously of importance to those who are affected by it.

TABLE V.

## WATER SUPPLY—RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Parish.	Classification.				Total.
	(1) Highly Satis- factory.	(2) Satis- factory.	(3) Sus- picious.	(4) Unsatis- factory.	
Brancepeth.. ..	15	—	—	9	24
Bowburn .. ..	3	—	—	—	3
Cassop .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Coxhoe .. ..	1	1	—	—	2
Framwellgate Moor	—	—	—	4	4
Quarrington Hill ..	2	1	—	—	3
Sherburn .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Tursdale .. ..	2	—	—	—	2
West Rainton ..	—	1	—	3	4
Wheatley Hill ..	1	—	—	—	1
Witton Gilbert ..	—	—	1	1	2
	26	3	1	17	47



## Section C.

## 4. Sanitary Inspection.

Below is a summary of work done in the Public Health Inspector's Department.

## I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	No. of inspec- tions.	No. of informal notices served	No. of statu- tory notices served	Defects remedied after notice
Housing :—				
Public Health and Housing Acts ... ..	1349	254	84	302
Overcrowding ... ..	67	18	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient „ ... ..	1	—	—	—
Defective „ ... ..	54	41	1	40
Drainage ... ..	189	22	2	24
Water supply ... ..	72	9	—	4
Food premises ... ..	62	1	—	1
Shops Act ... ..	18	—	—	—
Dairies ... ..	3	3	—	3
Slaughter Houses :—				
Public ... ..	—	—	—	—
Private ... ..	1417	2	1	2
Tents, Vans, etc. ... ..	10	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	—	—	—	—
Factories and workshops ... ..	20	2	—	1
Keeping of Animals ... ..	2	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles ... ..	500	449	22	471
Offensive accumulations ... ..	1	1	—	—
Smoke nuisances ... ..	1	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 ... ..	58	1	—	—
Dirty Houses ... ..	63	2	—	2
Deposits of Refuse ... ..	2	—	—	—
	3889	805	110	859

Ashpit-prives converted into waterclosets ... ..	1
Ash-closets converted into waterclosets ... ..	10
Total number of waterclosets in District ... ..	11,040
Total number of ashclosets in District ... ..	347
Total number of ashpit-prives in District ... ..	23



*Disinfection.*

Disinfection by means of liquid disinfectants was carried out in houses where infectious disease was notified. During the year 63 houses were disinfected.

*Closet Accommodation.*

11 conversions to water-carriage system were carried out. At the end of the year there were 10,213 houses out of a total of 10,583 on the water-carriage system which represents approximately 96.5%.

There were 347 ash-closets and 23 ash-pit privies, the great majority of which were in houses scheduled for clearance and demolition and houses in outlying parts of the District with no sewage facilities.

81 ash-closets and ash-pit privies were demolished during the year.

The total number of privy conversions carried out since the war is 480.

The comment made last year on this matter still applies, namely, that it need hardly be said that whenever possible ash-closets and ash-pit privies should be replaced by a more modern system. It is incongruous, for example, to find them adjacent to fine Council housing estates in which every house has water-borne sanitation, and where their existence seems doubly offensive and dangerous by comparison, and indeed, may detract to some extent from the good conditions provided in the housing estate. As the numbers given above indicate, good progress has continued to be made although it will be difficult to maintain, as many of those which are left present special problems.

*Collection and Disposal of Refuse.*

The collection of refuse was carried out each week by direct labour in all Parishes with the exception of Brancepeth (part). Collection of refuse by direct labour was commenced in the Parishes of Hett and Sunderland Bridge on 1st April, 1957.

A fleet of 9 Karrier Refuse Collecting Vehicles with a complement of 9 driver-fillers and 27 labourer-fillers was employed in the collection and disposal of refuse.

Approximately 10,494 houses were dealt with by direct labour and 89 by contract.

At each of the 12 refuse tips rented by the Council the tipping was controlled.

Trade refuse was removed from Factories and Canteens and various shops on a rechargeable basis.

## 5. Rodent Control.

During the year Rodent Control work was carried out with good effect in Sewage Works, Sewers and Refuse Tips of the Council.

At the 41 properties (apart from Council houses) owned by the Council minor infestations were found, 13 of which necessitated 24 treatments, which yielded satisfactory results. 143 dwelling houses (including Council houses) were found to be infested, 86 with rats and 57 with mice. There were no major infestations. These treatments were carried out free of charge.

Treatment was carried out at 21 business premises (4 for rats and 17 for mice) on a rechargeable basis. Two agricultural premises were inspected and one was treated for rats.

In accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries requirements sewers were given two treatments. In the first treatment, 1,185 manholes were baited, 43 of which showed prebait take and in the second treatment 24 manholes out of a total of 193 baited showed a prebait take.

Table VI shows a summary of the properties inspected and treated during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958.

## 6. Salvage.

Sales of waste-paper during the year increased by 7 tons with a corresponding increase in receipts of £53. The sale of rags also showed an increase of 2 tons (£40). Other miscellaneous scrap materials showed decreases of receipts chiefly owing to the lowering of the selling price.

The total receipts for all salvaged materials increased by £40 from that of the previous year.

Details of sales, bonus to workmen and balance to the Council are shown below :—

Material	Weights.				Receipts.			Expenses.		
	T.	C.	Qr.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	35	3	0	0	282	18	7	—		
Scrap Metal ...	29	1	1	0	174	7	6	—		
Alloy ...		17	0	5	70	18	4	—		
Brass ...		7	3	0	45	9	2	—		
Lead ...		4	1	0	16	12	11	—		
Copper ...		6	0	22	56	6	0	—		
Wool ...		14	3	19	79	7	0	—		
Rags ...	10	13	1	15	216	16	3	—		
Other Materials ...		1	0	0		7	6	—		
Baling Charges ...								61	9	9
Bonus to Workmen :										
Waste Paper								132	17	2
Scrap, etc. ...								393	2	5
Balance to Council...								355	13	11
Totals ...	77	8	3	5	943	3	3	943	3	3

TABLE VI.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.  
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1958.

	Type of Property.				Total.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	Agri-cultural.	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) .. ..	41	10583	411	178	11035
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification .. ..	—	143	—	—	143
(b) survey .. ..	41	—	21	2	62
(c) otherwise .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats —Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor ..	13	86	4	1	103
(b) Mice —Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor ..	—	57	17	—	74
Number of infested properties (in section IV) treated by the L.A. ..	13	143	21	1	177
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments .. ..	24	143	—	—	167
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ..		None			



**Section D.—Housing.**

The Council continued its Housing Programme during the year, 172 houses were completed making a post-war total of 2,885 (210 houses were completed in 1956).

Table VII gives details of the sizes and disposition of Council houses completed in 1957, and also for the post-war period.

**(a) Houses completed in 1957.**

Area—Parish	Bedrooms				Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4						
Western—										
Framwellgate Moor	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	26	70
Witton Gilbert	2	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	44	
Eastern—										
Belmont	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	20	56
Leamside	4	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Sherburn	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Southern—										
Bowburn	4	20	12	2	—	—	—	—	38	46
Kelloe	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Total	18	90	62	2	—	—	—	—	172	172

## (b) Total Post War Council Houses completed.

Area—Parish.	Bedrooms.				Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4						
Western—										
Bearpark .. ..	40	155	95	6	—	—	—	20	316	
Framwellgate Moor	18	114	152	28	—	—	—	—	312	
Witton Gilbert ..	34	86	56	—	—	12	—	16	206	834
Eastern—										
Belmont .. ..	22	101	128	1	—	—	—	16	268	
Leamside .. ..	30	98	67	27	2	54	35	—	313	
Ludworth .. ..	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Shadforth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	
Sherburn .. ..	64	148	182	14	—	—	—	—	410	1027
Southern—										
Bowburn .. ..	67	200	207	12	22	—	—	—	608	
Cassop .. ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	27	10	43	
Croxdale .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	
Kelloe .. ..	32	63	121	6	—	—	—	64	286	
Quarrington Hill ..	—	6	18	—	—	—	47	8	79	1024
Total ..	315	987	1126	96	24	66	109	162	2885	2885



Sixty-four houses were built by private owners during the year.

As a result of informal action, 283 houses were made fit under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

9 were made fit by owners as a result of formal action and 10 by the Council in default.

79 demolition orders were made making a post-war total of 676. One property was subject to a closing order.

83 houses subject to demolition orders were demolished and 105 persons displaced from them.

2 houses were permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action.

### **Overcrowding.**

22 new cases of overcrowding were revealed during the year. 8 families (comprising 42 persons) living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused.

At the end of the year the known number of overcrowded houses was 47 (at the end of 1956 it was 42).

### **Rehousing.**

64 families were rehoused from houses subject to demolition order, 32 families from premises subject to clearance order and 2 from houses subject to closing order.

The Council's scheme for rehousing includes provision for priority to be given to families in which there is a case of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Medical Officer of Health represents that re-housing would be beneficial. This is governed by a requirement of residential qualification of one year. 6 families were rehoused under this category during the year (there were 6 in the previous year).

The scheme has again proved easy to apply throughout the year and undoubtedly it is a most beneficial provision in this disease where the relationship with housing conditions is considered to be close.

Occasionally priority in rehousing is sought on other medical grounds. This is a difficult matter, improved housing conditions would obviously be of benefit to any family but the number of cases of illness in which rehousing could *clearly* be shown to influence recovery or adaptation to an extent which would justify an absolute priority on these grounds is small. There were, in fact, none in 1957, as in the previous year.

### Alterations to Houses.

There is a scheme in operation whereby alterations may be effected in any house in which there lives a disabled person, alterations which will enable that person more easily to overcome the disability.

Examples are, the provision of extra handrails to staircases, ramps in place of steps in houses in which there is a wheelchair, fixed handrails besides baths and waterclosets. These alterations are paid for, in approved cases, by the County Council. During 1957 the Surveyor to this Council, Mr. K. G. Miller, carried out on this basis alterations to four Council houses.

### Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) (i) The number of food premises in the District is 187 and in addition there are 9 food factories.

The 187 food premises may be classified into types of business as follows :—

Grocers	...	...	113
Fish Fryers	...	...	29 (including 1 mobile van.)
Butchers	...	...	20
Bakers	...	...	6
Fruiterers	...	...	3
Snack Bars	...	...	3
Colliery Canteens	...	...	6
Factory Canteens	...	...	3
School Kitchens	...	...	4

The 9 food factories comprise :—

Sausage Manufacture	5
Bakeries	3
Meat Preparation	1

(ii) The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is 140, by type as follows :—

Ice Cream	...	...	91
Fish Frying	...	...	29
Meat Preparation	...	...	20

There is one dairy registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

(iii) During the year 63 visits of inspection were made to the registered food premises.

(iv) The Public Health Inspectors continued to tender advice especially at food factories and canteens.

(v) The method of the disposal of condemned food is by burial in the Council's refuse tips, where controlled tipping is in use.

(vi) In two cases special inspections of consignments of tinned food were carried out resulting in the condemnation of 239 tins of minced pork and 47 tins of chicken.

(vii) There is no manufacture of ice-cream in this District, sales being entirely of products which are manufactured elsewhere and in the main are prepacked also.

(b) Registration was granted to the owner of one premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

The following quantities of unwholesome food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Beef	82 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Cooked Ham	13 lb.
Chicken	49 tins. (inc. 1 consignment of 47 tins).
Tinned Meats	325 tins (inc. 1 consignment of 239 tins).
Tinned Vegetables	171 tins.
Tinned Fruit	146 tins.
Tinned Milk	52 tins.
Tinned Fish	27 tins.
Raisins	1 packet.

(c) Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	47
Samples condemned as unfit for use	...	...	17
Seizures of unwholesome food	...	...	80

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924-1952.

## Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)						
Number inspected	1517	104	4	2312	688	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	470	34	—	2	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	31	32.7	—	0.08	0.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	44	7	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	2.9	7.7	—	—	0.72	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



As far as is known all the animals killed were inspected during the year.

There are 20 registered private slaughter houses in the District and no public slaughter houses.

## **Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

### *Scarlet Fever.*

There were 47 notifications compared with 25 in the previous year. Only one case was admitted to hospital and no deaths occurred from the disease.

### *Whooping Cough.*

67 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 74 in 1956. 40 of the cases were in children under 5 years of age, 6 being under 1 year.

It is again stressed that whooping cough should not be regarded as a "minor ailment" of childhood. Young children and debilitated children of any age should so far as possible be shielded from the risk of contracting it, as it is in them that it can be most distressing and even dangerous.

Immunisation against the disease may be obtained from general medical practitioners and Local Health Authority Clinics.

### *Poliomyelitis.*

No cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the District during the year, compared with one in 1956 (the only case known since 1952).

No cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis were notified.

During the year, the scheme commenced in 1956 whereby children in selected age groups born between the years 1947 to 1954 were (with their parents written consent) immunised by the administration of two doses of vaccine, was extended to cover all children over the age of 6 months born in the years 1943 to 1957. The scheme was also extended to expectant mothers and other special cases.

Children from this District attended sessions conducted at Coxhoe and Durham.



*Measles.*

964 cases of measles were notified as against 25 (the lowest on record) in the previous year. The infection was most prevalent in the first two quarters of the year when 909 (94.4%) of the cases were notified. 91% of the children affected were under 10 years of age. Since measles became notifiable in September, 1939, this is by far the largest number of notifications received in one year, the second highest being in 1955 (479). One death was attributed to measles.

*Diphtheria.*

There were no notifications for the third year on record in the District.

The position in the previous 10 years was :—

				<i>Notifications.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1947	...	...	...	7	0
1948	...	...	...	14	0
1949	...	...	...	18	1
1950	...	...	...	4	1
1951	...	...	...	1	0
1952	...	...	...	3	0
1953	...	...	...	2	0
1954	...	...	...	2	0
1955	...	...	...	0	0
1956	...	...	...	0	0

Again it must be repeated that it should be clearly understood that absence of cases does not constitute grounds for discontinuing immunisation against diphtheria. The reverse may be the case, the population, receiving no stimulus to immunity from natural sources, is the more susceptible to the effects of importation of the disease into the District, an eventuality which may occur at any time.

During the year 40 cases were reported in England and Wales of whom 6 died.

The tables of diphtheria immunisation figures show that records were received of 290 children under the age of 5 having received full courses of primary immunisation during the year, as compared with 323 in 1956.

1,129 children under the age of 5 had completed a full course of immunisation by 31st December, 1957 (Table VIII). It is calculated that this figure represents only about 46% of the children eligible. This is a low figure.

The County Medical Officer of Health arranges, that in order to draw attention to the need for immunisation, leaflets are distributed by post at 8 months and 12 months and to encourage re-inforcing doses, at the age of 4 years 9 months. These give details of the facilities available.

#### *Acute Pneumonia.*

There were 23 notifications compared with 14 in 1956.

#### *Dysentery.*

There were 12 confirmed cases. 9 of these cases represented a small outbreak in Ludworth. No connection between them could be discovered other than that case to case transference could have occurred. Four were schoolchildren and while there was no question of the school having been implicated in the spread, precautionary measures were advised there.

Two other cases originally notified as food poisoning were later confirmed as having dysentery, and during their investigation another case came to light.

The remaining case was an isolated one.

All were of the Sonne type.

#### *Paratyphoid Fever.*

There were no cases notified during the year (2 in 1956).

#### *Food Poisoning.*

6 cases were originally notified 2 of which after investigation were proved to be cases of Sonne dysentery (see above).

The other four occurred in one family as a sudden and dramatic incident during August Bank Holiday week-end. Seven persons, four of them visitors who had travelled on that hot day from London by motor car sat down to a meal in the early afternoon. At intervals between two and three hours later four of them, one after another, were prostrated with severe diarrhoea and vomiting. One of the four, an elderly man in poor health, required admission to hospital.

The article of food under suspicion, a cured ham, cooked at their home about 24 hours before by the visitors and conveyed in the motor-car in which they travelled, could not be examined, unfortunately, as the unconsumed portion had been destroyed prior to the arrival of the investigator. Clinically the outbreak was typical of one due to an acute bacterial intoxication, and no organism could be demonstrated on laboratory investigation of specimens from the patients.

It is interesting that two of those not affected were two of the visitors from London, who, as visitors, were served first with the first slices cut from the outside of the ham (and which therefore would be least likely to be affected by the products of an anaerobic organism). Whether this was the case also with the third member not affected (also one of the visitors) could not be ascertained.

All the cases recovered.

### *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

There was one notification of puerperal pyrexia and this referred to a patient admitted to hospital from outside the District.

In the previous year 7 notifications were received.

### *Tuberculosis.*

There were 15 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, 6 being males and 9 females. This compares with 25 in the previous year.

The following figures indicate the position in the previous ten years :—

#### *New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified.*

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>
1947	...	...	...	14	11
1948	...	...	...	23	17
1949	...	...	...	31	7
1950	...	...	...	47	11
1951	...	...	...	37	13
1952	...	...	...	41	10
1953	...	...	...	32	2
1954	...	...	...	20	3
1955	...	...	...	38	9
1956	...	...	...	25	6
Average for 10 years					
	1947-1956	...	...	31	9
1957	...	...	...	15	2

Last year it was noted that it was a matter for considerable satisfaction, in view of the comparatively high figures experienced in 1955, that the notifications of new cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, were not only below the figures for the previous year but below the average for the previous ten years.



The experience in 1957 is therefore still more satisfactory.

There were 4 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from other forms.

*Deaths from Tuberculosis.*

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary.</i>
1947	...	...	...	12	2
1948	...	...	...	7	3
1949	...	...	...	12	8
1950	...	...	...	15	1
1951	...	...	...	14	4
1952	...	...	...	12	0
1953	...	...	...	8	0
1954	...	...	...	5	1
1955	...	...	...	8	2
1956	...	...	...	4	2
Average for 10 years					
1947-1956 ...				10	2
1957	...	...	...	4	1

*B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year-old Schoolchildren.*

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis of home contacts of the disease and certain other groups has been carried out by the Chest Physicians for some years. 1957 was the first year, however, in this District in which B.C.G. vaccination of 13-year-old schoolchildren was done, the Medical Research Council having reported during the previous year on the advisability of offering this form of protection.

The following table shows the numbers involved :—

<i>Number of Parental Consents Requested.</i>	<i>Accepted B.C.G.</i>		<i>Number Tested.</i>	<i>Mantoux No. Negative</i>	<i>Test % Negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G.</i>
325	205	67	181	114	63	112



TABLE VIII.  
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1957.

Live Births registered.	Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31.12.57.		Records received during the year of full courses of Primary immunisation.			Records received during the year of reinforcing injections.
	Under 5	5—15	Under 5	5—15	Total	
1956	1957					0—15
590	610	1,129	3,091	290	5	121

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION AT  
ANY TIME UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

Under 1. 1957	1 1956	2 1955	3 1954	4 1953	5 1952	6 1951	7 1950	8 1949	9 1948	10 1947	11 1946	12 1945	13 1944	14 1943
	246	279	278	293	266	292	266	283	260	201	266	169	776	312

TABLE IX.  
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Disease were received as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic		Measles.		Diphtheria.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified, all ages .. ..	28	19	31	36	—	—	—	—	490	474	—	—
Final numbers after correction. Yrs.												
0—1 ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	12	14	—	—
1—2 ..	5	2	7	12	—	—	—	—	119	116	—	—
3—4 ..	5	3	10	5	—	—	—	—	121	98	—	—
5—9 ..	15	11	10	16	—	—	—	—	213	211	—	—
10—14 ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	—	—
15—24 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—
25 and over ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ..	28	19	31	36	—	—	—	—	490	474	—	—

	Acute pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Acute Encephalitis lethargica.		Enteric or Typhoid Fever.		Paratyphoid Fever.		Erysipelas.		Food Poisoning.		Meningococcal infection		Puerperal Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Original Notifications ..	16	7	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction ..																						
Yrs.																						
0—5 ..	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 ..	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 ..	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 ..	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and ov.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	16	7	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE X.

## COMPARISON OF CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham C.C.
	Per 1,000 Population.		
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected).			
Dysentery .. .. .	0.35	0.64	0.83
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1.38	0.65	1.02
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1.96	1.89	3.11
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00	—
Measles .. .. .	28.25	14.19	19.96
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	0.02	0.03
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	—	0.08	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-paralytic .. .. .	—	0.04	0.02
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	—	0.009	0.006
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers .. .. .	—	0.003	0.005
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.12	0.08	0.08
Acute encephalitis—infective .. .. .	—	0.004	—
Acute encephalitis—post infective .. .. .	—	0.003	0.001
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	0.67	0.72	0.10
Food Poisoning .. .. .	0.12	0.23	0.77
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	0.91	0.73	0.76



TABLE XI.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MORTALITY RATES.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 population—0.12

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.—0.03

## NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1957.

Ages.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0— 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—
5—10 years ...	—	2	—	—
10—15 years ...	—	—	—	—
15—20 years ...	1	1	—	1
20—25 years ...	—	1	—	—
25—35 years ...	1	4	—	1
35—45 years ...	1	—	—	—
45—65 years ...	2	1	—	—
65 years and over ...	1	—	—	—
	6	9	—	2

## CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31st December, 1956 .. ..	103	105	26	24	129	129
31st December, 1957 .. ..	94	106	26	25	120	131

## Section G.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c. line No.	No. on Regi- ster.	Number of.			M/c. line No.
			Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. ..	1	3	—	—	—	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	2	75	20	2	—	2
3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	3	17	—	—	—	3
Total ..	—	95	20	2	—	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of prosec- utions	M/c line No.
		Found	Reme- died	Referred			
				To HM Inspec- -tor	ByHM Inspec- -tor		
Want of Cleanliness ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective floor drainage..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences :—							
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) unsuitable/defective	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) not separate for sexes .. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work) .. ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total .. ..		1	1	—	—	—	

